

# CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, CENTRAL ROW, HARTFORD, FOR THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION.

VOL. III.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1826.

No. 6.

## CONDITIONS.

The Christian Secretary is published every Monday morning, at Central Row, six rods South of the State House, at Two Dollars a year, if paid in three months from the time of subscribing, if not an addition of 50 cents, except where there is a special agreement otherwise.—[Postage paid by subscribers.]

The profits of this paper are, by the Convention, held sacred to the cause of Missions. A discount of twelve and a half per cent. will be made to Agents who receive and pay for five or more copies.

All subscriptions are understood to be made for one year, unless there is a special agreement to the contrary, at the time of subscribing.

Twenty-five cents will be allowed to AGENTS for every good subscriber which they shall obtain for the Secretary, and return the names to this office.

No paper will be stopped except at the option of the publisher, until notice is given, and arrearages paid.

All letters on the subject of this paper, or Communications for it, should be addressed to the Editor of the Christian Secretary—POST OFFICE.

\*Advertisements inserted at the usual prices.

The following account of a soul reclaimed from the delusive influence of false doctrine received into a depraved heart, is particularly recommended to the prayerful attention of those who are in any wise ensnared by the devices of the adversary of souls.

Christians should ever remember that the weapons of their warfare are not carnal, but that they are nevertheless mighty through God.

This account possesses internal evidence that "the Spirit of truth" wrought the change described by the writer, and similar changes are wrought by the Spirit in his secret and silent, though powerful operations in the hearts of men continually; and it is on this efficient agency, accompanying the faithful use of means, that the Christian should rely for success in reclaiming men from the error of their ways, rather than on dry disputation. Without the aid of "the Spirit of truth," none can discern spiritual things. The world is unacquainted with the "hidden life" and true character of the real Christian. The Saviour has said to his humble followers—"Marvel not if the world hate you, it hated me before it hated you." And the apostle John says, "The world knoweth us not, because it knew him not;" and again the Saviour saith, "If ye love me, keep my commandments, and I will pray the Father, and he shall send you another Comforter, that he may abide with you forever; even the spirit of truth whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him; but ye know him, for he dwelleth in you."

Carnal men, having not learned of the spirit of God, wrest the Scriptures to their own destruction, and while they may dilate with apparent ecstasy on the mercy of God, they "make Christ the minister of sin."

From the Christian Watchman.

## UNIVERSALISM AND EXPERIENCE.

MR. EDITOR,—Having several years ago embraced the doctrine of Universal Salvation, and become a strenuous advocate for the same; and having been brought by divine grace to see its delusive and baneful tendency, to destroy the souls of men; I have been induced, under a sense of duty, to offer the following narrative for insertion in your highly esteemed paper, in which is stated the way in which I was led to embrace the doctrine, and how I was reclaimed. Should it fall into the hands of any of your readers that are leaning on, or inclining to that error, I hope that it may prove a warning to them not to build their house on the sand, but believe what Christ says, "If ye die in your sins, whither I go ye cannot come."

I was the subject of early serious impressions; but nothing of importance occurred that I shall notice till, at the age of 13 or 14, when residing in the family of a Mrs. H—, in the town of R—, where I was awakened to a sense of my state as a sinner in the sight of God. I saw a change of heart necessary in order to be happy beyond this state of being. Possessing, however, but scanty knowledge of the way of a sinner's justification by faith, I was seeking it by the works of the law; constantly resolving and re-resolving, that to-morrow I would be better than I had been to-day, (O, thou thief of time—procrastination! bearing down the declivity of time with thy sweeping train the fate of millions) a shelter, to be feared, to which many resort, while they reflect not that beneath its dire covert is written, Cursed is every one, that continueth not in all things written in the book of the law to do them. I continued serious two or three months, forsaking my former comrades; and choosing the society of those that feared

God. I attended frequently the ministry of Elder P—, under whose preaching I sat with much delight; and heard salvation flow from his lips; and was often much affected. So eager was I to hear the gospel, that I thought it no hardship to walk 8 or 10 miles for that purpose. I would here not omit to mention that a young lady of the family of Mrs. H— (who experienced religion while I resided in the family, and publicly owned her Lord and Master by being buried with him by baptism) expressed, by her frequent conversation, and desire for the salvation, and its gates praise. But as I did not intend to say much on this part of the subject, let it suffice to say that my seriousness by degrees wore off, although its effects were visible for a long time, and I entertained a high regard for the people of God. And notwithstanding that I could never be satisfied that I met with a change of heart, yet there was an impression made on my mind, that time will never eradicate.

I shall now pass over a series of events, that occurred during the space of about 7 years when I left the land of my childhood, and removed to the State of—, where my mechanical profession situated me in a pleasant village on the banks of the noble H—, in the town of P—, where I enjoyed the means of grace and privileges of the gospel, whenever I would avail myself of them. In this pleasant village I took my residence in the family of a Mr.—, where I met with kind, hospitable treatment, and all the respect paid me I could desire. This gentleman was a pleasant, engaging man, in a state of nature; for he knew not Him, of whom Moses and the Prophets wrote; he was a Universalist. It was at this place that I first caught the contaminating influence of this erroneous doctrine, by reading the writings of Universalists, & association with its devotees. The consequence was, as is usually the case (a lamentable proof of its tendency to profanity) I became more careless and callous in religion; the house of God was less visited; his Sabbaths profaned; the overtures of mercy disregarded, and the Bible neglected, or read only to find passages favourable to my new system. Ministers and the people of God, I not unfrequently calumniated. Alas! it is to be feared this is too true a moral picture of the advocates of this doctrine. It was while living in the village alluded to, that I formed an acquaintance with a Miss G—, who was a member of a Church in P—, (to whom, after an acquaintance of more than 12 months, I was united by that tie which death only will sever) whose faith was unshaken in the doctrine of grace, which rendered my attempts fruitless to bring her views to correspond with mine. The truth of that passage had been taught her by the Spirit of Truth; He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned. A few remarks shall close this part of my narrative. I continued in the belief of this doctrine about five years, during which time I manifested no friendly disposition to the religion of Jesus. Although I meant to maintain a fair and reputable character in society. We were in the habit occasionally of having prayer-meetings in our house by request of my wife. I at length began to grow weary of them, and acquainted her of it by saying that I did not wish any more meetings in the house, and would not fix seats if she had one appointed; and affirmed that the Baptist Church would be the last that I would join, were I fit to unite with any. At another time, when visiting a neighbour's house, I was asked by the lady of the house to read a discourse from a volume of Mr. W—'s Sermons, which I attempted. I had not proceeded far before I came to a part of the subject, where the author touched on the doctrine of grace, of divine sovereignty, &c. when I laid down the book, and observed, that was a doctrine I did not believe and never would—I termed it unconditional predestination, &c. In fact, I was fast approaching to skepticism and infidelity. Yet not withstanding this opposition to the gospel of Christ, I delighted to dwell on the mercy of God. At one time I could say, had I the tongue of an angel, I would proclaim a Saviour's love to the universe. A theme indeed worthy to employ the tongue of men and angels. O that Universalists would consider that this Saviour has said, If ye love me, ye will keep my commandments; one of which is, repent and believe the gospel.

I will now hasten briefly to notice how I was reclaimed: In the fall of 1819, after returning from a friendly visit in the evening, my companion took the Bible,

and on reading that passage, "The centurion answered and said, Lord, I am not worthy that thou shouldst come under my roof; but speak the word only, and my servant shall be healed." This affected her, and caused her to weep; and it was to me like an electric shock. O, it was then the angel of peace hovered over our habitation, bearing on his balmy wings peace and pardon through a crucified Redeemer, for a poor helpless sinner. My heart appeared to lie naked and open to the view of an omnipresent God, before whose piercing eye the thickest gloom of night is as the brightness of a noon day sun. The alarm sounded, which thrilled through my soul,—"O sinner! where art thou? (The axe was now laid to the root of the tree.) Well nigh 28 years hast thou lived without paying that homage due from a creature to his Creator. Your doctrine has not led you to repentance, and to live godly in Christ Jesus, bringing forth the fruits of righteousness." My sins presented themselves before me in hostile array. Time appeared in its true and proper light, precious. I viewed myself as standing on the confines of eternity, about to launch into its fathomless abyss without an interest in Jesus. This appeared truly awful! By the quick and pungent operation of truth on my heart and conscience, my former hopes were all withered, and all my righteousness was as filthy rags. I found of a truth that I was a helpless sinner, in the hand of a sovereign God. Had I possessed a world, gladly would I have given it to have been established in the true doctrine of the gospel. For neither Universalism nor Arminianism (my former favourite system) afforded any ground of hope. My former ungodly expressions alluded to, rose up against me, and stung me with remorse. I hardly need tell the reader how ready I now was to fix seats for a prayer meeting; and when reading the sermons spoken of, how I would frequently be broken off by the gushing tear. Blessed be God—he is excellent in working and wonderful in counsel. But to proceed. I passed several days, labouring under the keen reproaches of a guilty conscience; and the sleepless hours of night bore testimony to the truth, that, There is no peace to the wicked. I had not yet found access to a throne of grace, though fully sensible that I must pray; but it appeared like a mountain. The way of coming to the mercy seat seemed to be impregnable barred. Truly, without Jesus the sinner can do nothing. At length, one evening an alarm again sounded in mine ear, which penetrated the deep recesses of the soul. Pray this night before you retire to bed, or God will be just to withdraw his Holy Spirit from you—this is the last call; and it appeared to me to be the case. I was in great distress of mind—to pray, I thought I could not; yet pray I must. I walked the room for a considerable time. The earthly house trembled. As some lonely leaf, long shaken by the keen blasts of autumn, leaves its hold to find repose in some humble vale; so, with an agitated bosom, I fell on my knees, to implore pardon at the foot of the Cross. My prayer was, God be merciful to me a sinner. My voice seemed odious. I stopt and dropped the penitential tear. After this, I found a more ready access to a throne of grace; and I will only add, that in two or three weeks from the evening first mentioned, early in the morning when supplicating a throne of mercy, ere I was aware, light shone from on high, and my soul was made to rejoice. A Saviour's love was shed abroad in my heart, and I experienced something of that joy which is unspeakable and full of glory. In about three months I enjoyed the privilege of following the example of Jesus, descending the banks of Jordan, and being baptized in obedience to his command; and had the happiness of being first united with the church which I had formerly said would be the last to which I would resort.

## CENTURIAN.

### REVIVAL IN ROME, N. Y.

From the Recorder and Telegraph. Messrs. Editors.—Letters have just been received from the vicinity of Rome, Oneida county, N. York, which are full of cheering intelligence. There has been for a few weeks past a most wonderful display of the power of Divine Grace there. The number of hopeful converts, which must not yet be told, is already almost incredibly great. An eye-witness writes thus:—"It exceeds any thing of the kind of which I have ever heard, except the day of Pentecost. Whole families, consisting of seven or eight persons, are rejoicing in the Saviour.

Business has been almost entirely suspended;—every store has been converted into a house of prayer." I might make large extracts—but perhaps it would be best to wait until time has given this work of grace a more permanent character. In the mean while, may Christians not cease to pray for the peace of Jerusalem. Yours, &c. January 14, 1826. G.

## BIBLES AMONG SEAMEN.

The following interesting circumstance is related by Captain Holmes, of the Logan. After passing the Hook, on his voyage to Curacao, the captain gave each watch a Bible, requesting them to read it. They were received with indifference. On walking the deck a few nights afterwards, he saw one of the most hardened of the men on his knees, in prayer, under the lee of the long boat. After noticing this a second time, Captain H. conversed with, and found him anxious about his soul. "When and how did you receive these feelings?" "By reading the Bible which you gave us." This man, soon after, became a devout believer, exhorted his shipmates, lived before them a new life, and, on his return from sea, having been found steadfast in the faith, was received into communion with the Baptist church, in Oliver-Street, in this city, now under the care of the Rev. Mr. Cone. The whole crew, it is stated, were much improved.—Mar. Mag.

## DISAPPOINTMENTS.

Being disappointed in the success of their projects, is wont to put men, as they conceive, into a woful case. But why so? Why, let me ask thee who art so discontented upon uncertainties? Didst thou not foresee a possibility, that thy design might miscarry? And if so, why art thou not prepared to receive what happeneth? Didst thou refer the business to God's disposal? If not, thou deservest to be grieved: if thou didst, then be consistent with thyself, and acquiesce in his determination. What is thy loss? Is it of thy care and pains? Would it have been much better, if thou hadst been careless or idle? But hast thou not, in lieu of them gained some wisdom and experience? Hast thou not, if thy attempt was reasonable and worthy, exercised thy courage and industry? Hast thou not, by thy defeat, gained an opportunity of expressing equanimity and patience? If thou improvest thy disappointment, thou art a gainer by thy loss; thou dost more than conquer by thy defeat.—Barrow.

## FOR THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY. FIVE CAUSES OF CHRISTIAN STUPIDITY.

Continued from page 18.

IV. The neglect of duty. God has inseparably connected the benefits of his presence, with the faithful observance of his commands. In keeping his commands there is a great reward—The obedient shall eat the good of the land—Not so with the unfaithful, God will visit their iniquities with a rod, and their transgressions with stripes—the way of the transgressor is hard.

The unfaithfulness which marks the luke-warm professor, respects every branch of Christian duty. He neglects to commune with, or keep the heart, contrary to Scripture. Keep the heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life—commune with thine own heart, &c. The duties of the closet, and family are forsaken—no reading of the word of God—a criminal and unguarded connection with the rude and wicked world is indulged—an unbridled tongue is suffered to express the thoughts, of a vain and sensual heart—the sabbath is violated, the sanctuary deserted, and the communion shunned. All these things conspire to destroy the least remains of religious enjoyment, and indeed all appearances of piety in the life and conversation. This member has long since become a fit subject for Church Discipline, and unless he can be recovered to the obedience of the saints, he must be cast out as a branch that is withered.

V. The gratification of any irregular appetite, is as destructive to gracious exercises as it is disgraceful to the cause of God. There are many in the Church who have been washed from crimes, and practices of the blackest hue. And the pious, exemplary, and godly lives of such, reflect the highest honour upon divine grace;—their apostasy, also is attended with circumstances unspeakably painful. Professors of this class need great grace to resist temptations to their former vices. Their only supply is in a close and humble walk with God, and constant dependence on the assistance of divine grace. Members of this description should be ever careful how they dally with irregular appetites. If carnal corruptions can gain the least advantage, though private, they will proclaim it publicly by a triumphant victory: their first motions then, should

meet a most determined resistance. Put a knife to thy throat, if thou be a man given to appetite—If a right eye, hand, or foot offend thee, cut them off and cast them from thee.

To conclude, let the worldly minded set their affections on things above, not on things on the earth, and lay up treasures in heaven. Let the slothful give all diligence to make their calling and election sure—and work while the day lasts, for the night cometh, when no man can work. Let the contentious put away all bitterness, wrath, anger, clamour, evil speaking, with all malice, laying aside every weight, and the sin that doth so easily beset them, and run with patience the race that is set before them. Let the unfaithful fear God and keep his commandments, knowing that Christ's disciples will do whatsoever he commandeth them.—And if there can be such a thing as a licentious Christian, who is sometimes overtaken, and disguised by notorious practices, let him, without delay, repent and turn from all his transgressions, so iniquity shall not be his ruin. IOTA.

## For the Christian Secretary.

"Ye CLERGY, while your orbit is your place Lights of the world, and stars of human race But, if ECCENTRIC, ye forsake your sphere, Prodiges ominous, and viewed with fear; The Comet's baneful influence is a dream; Yours real, and pernicious in th' extreme." Cowper.

MR. EDITOR,

If Addison had bequeathed me his pen, & his mind to guide it, I should be strongly inclined to turn Spectator. Much, that is beautiful may be seen among all classes of Christians, for the image of the supremely Beautiful is there; but some things are also seen, which more or less mar that beauty. "Walk before me and be thou perfect," was Jehovah's address to "Abraham, when he was ninety years old and nine." At that advanced age, the father of the faithful was not "perfect," and, however desirable is such attainment, perfection in wisdom, or holiness, is not very common now, when means of improvement are multiplied. "The true Light" now shines. "The children of God," notwithstanding their many imperfections, and their ignorance of what they shall be, and their fears of future sin, may say in faith—"We shall be like our Lord, for we shall see him as he is. Then, shall we also appear with him in glory. And every man, who hath this hope in Him, (Christ) purifieth himself;" or endeavours to purify himself, "even as he is pure." Such men are willing to know their faults, and are even desirous to have them pointed out by the finger of friendship. The ministers of Christ have spectators enough, and censors enough, but I fear that their spectators and censors are not always "perfect" in wisdom and candour, two essential qualifications in a judge. They may, therefore, praise, where they ought to censure, and censure, where they ought to commend.—They may overlook important faults, and they may magnify comparative trifles into egregious and unpardonable errors.

On looking back over my past life, I discover in myself so strong a propensity to judge my neighbours, that I am, perhaps, too ready to suspect, that this propensity is common. This supposition I acknowledge seems allied to the propensity, of which I am speaking, and, it is possible, arises from a secret wish to think well of myself. If observation and personal experience have proved to my readers, that the suspicion is groundless, they will not apply these remarks to themselves; but, if "Thou art the man," reader, thou mayest make such application and improvement of these hints, as may please and benefit thee. So little dependence can be placed on the opinions of hearers in general, that I have thought, were I a Minister of the Gospel, I would carefully and critically study myself, weighing my own qualifications, as well as motives, in the balance of truth, and then, if the world would unjustly censure, care not for it. Believing, that ministers have generally found such a resolution necessary, I beg leave respectfully to propose to them a few questions, and, if any one should deem them in any degree worthy of his regard, he may confer an obligation on his brethren, by furnishing suitable answers.

1st. What is it the duty of Christ's messengers to preach?

2d. How shall they preach?

3d. What should be their deportment, when in, and when out of the pulpit?

4th. What conduct in the pulpit deserves to be censured as eccentric?

5th. How deserving of censure is any



language or manner in the pulpit, which occasions levity in the hearers?

6th. To whom may we look for most probability of success, the eccentric, hasty man, or the sober, judicious man, whose zeal is tempered, not destroyed, by "the meekness of wisdom?"

7th. Is the preacher, who attracts the greatest crowds, always the most useful man?

8th. How far may the desire of gaining popular applause be innocently indulged?

9th. What should be the preacher's ruling principle of action?

10th. To whom is he ultimately and supremely accountable?

11th. What amount of divine wrath does he deserve, who, knowingly, preaches any other gospel than that of Jesus Christ?

12th. Is the Bible a plain book? or is it so obscure, that honest intelligence is very liable to embrace an incorrect system of doctrines?

13th. Is it either wise or innocent to make the Bible a standard for a part of our religious opinions and conduct, and something else a standard for the remainder?

14th. Is it difficult to know, whether we receive the Bible as a perfect standard, or not?

15th. If we may admit another standard in one case, why may we not in every case?

16th. What doctrine, precept, or institution of Christ, which is of general application, may be denominated INDIFFERENT?

17th. How should the preaching of the Gospel be heard?

These questions are proposed, not as new to any, or as neglected by many good men, whether preachers or hearers; but in the belief, that they deserve a very solemn and careful examination. These are "things old,"—we look for "things new" in their answers. If the last question be thought more appropriate to the hearers, than to the preachers of the gospel, a practical answer given by a hearer, will be read with pleasure.

THEOPHILOS.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

MR. EDITOR,

Being delighted with the song "When shall we three meet again," I would recommend for your paper this original poem, in imitation, found in a Lady's common place Book, and addressed to her friend, Mrs. W——.

A SUBSCRIBER.

ORIGINAL.

O, when shall we two meet again?  
With cheerful heart, with welcome smile,  
And all the past,  
With woe o'ercast,  
Forget,—to taste of bliss the while.

O, when shall we two meet again?  
And all the promise's pleasure know,  
Which hope to cheer,  
My pathway dear,  
Afford, this heart where'er I go.

O, when shall we two meet again?  
The look, the well known voice to greet;  
And free from care,  
Together share,  
Our walks again, by moonlight sweet.

Shall cruel fortune prove our foe,  
And time with lingering step detain?  
Shall years go by,  
Nor hasten nigh,  
The hour when we shall meet again?

Shall sorrow spread her gloomy cloud,  
And hope deferred, my bosom pain?  
Shall absence prove,  
A chill to love,  
Ere you and I shall meet again?

But if stern fate, this joy deny,  
And our fond wish, should prove but vain,  
Beyond the sky,  
May you and I,  
In bliss immortal, meet again.

A.

## CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1826.

*The Circus.*—Our sentiments in relation to the character and tendency of the *Circus* were freely expressed the last year; and we did not expect we should again have occasion to remark on the subject.

Believing as we then did, and still do, that the maintenance of the *Circus*, is alike at war, both with the law of the land, and with the moral feelings of a majority of our citizens, we did not expect another open attempt would so soon be made to procure for it countenance and support in this city.—But in these anticipations we are disappointed, and we are informed that the *Circus* is again opened.

We would be very far from wishing to circumscribe the rational enjoyment of any portion of our citizens, and did we think the *Circus* possessed even a neutral character, and that the exhibitions there made, could with propriety be denominated *innocent amusements*, we should hope the public would foster its interests; not however, even if this were the case, until the law which prohibits the performances, should be repealed.—

But our convictions are, that *direct*, and *positive* evils arise to individuals and to the community from the *Circus*—we think it can be easily proved, that its tendency is to dissipate the mind, and vitiate the moral taste.

That it produces a waste of time, and a useless expenditure of money.

That it tempts the young, and less thoughtful, to resort to an improper method of procuring the necessary means of attendance.

That it robs the families of many of the poor, of the benefits that would arise from honest industry, of the money which ought to be expended, for their education and support.

And in this view of the subject, we are not singular. The most illustrious patriots, and the best friends of man, in our country, have expressed similar ideas, as will be seen by the following quotation from the early proceedings of that constellation of worthies, who under God laid the foundation of our free and happy republic.

Soon after the Declaration of Independence, says the Rev. Mr. Oliphant, the American Congress passed the following resolution:—

"Whereas, true religion and good morals are the only solid foundation of public liberty and happiness.

"Resolved, That it be, and hereby is earnestly recommended to the several States, to take the most effectual measures for the encouragement thereof; and for the suppressing of "theatrical entertainments," horse racing, gaming, and such other diversions as are productive of idleness, dissipation, and a general depravity of principles and manners."

Were these men mistaken as to the effect of such amusements? or have like causes ceased to produce similar effects? or rather, have we not reason to apprehend that the moral feelings of a portion of our citizens, have become blunted; and under this influence are we not in danger of pursuing a retrograde course, that will, if not forsaken, end in the loss of our dearest rights.

Connecticut, with all her faults, has ever maintained a high character for intelligence and sound morality. Here the laws have hitherto been triumphant, and we trust there yet remains sufficient integrity and independence of mind, in those to whom the execution of the Laws is entrusted, to see to it that they do not remain a dead letter in the statute book of the State.

A number of interesting articles from the English Magazines which we intended to have inserted in this paper, are unavoidably omitted for want of room.

A Law has passed in the Legislature of Virginia, authorising Mr. Jefferson to dispose of his property by lottery—we dislike this mode of extending relief, & should much prefer in this case, a direct appropriation from the Legislature of his native State, or of the United States.

## CONGRESS.

On Tuesday the 28th ultimo, no business was done by Congress except attending the presenting of a few petitions, and the making of a few reports, and attending on the funeral of the Hon. John Gaillard, a Senator from South Carolina, who died on Sunday afternoon.

The friends of Thomas Jefferson residing in the county of New Castle, Delaware, held a meeting on Wednesday, the 1st of March, for the purpose of adopting measures to express their attachment to that illustrious patriot and statesman, and their sympathy and concern for the adversity which has overtaken him in the evening of a long life, devoted to the liberty and happiness of his fellow men.

A Pedobaptist, is received and is under consideration.

To the Editor of the Christian Secretary.

NORTHAMPTON, March 2d, 1826.

Dear Brother,

The good work of the Lord is prevailing through an extensive region.—In Suffolk it is increasing, particularly in the western part.—In Turkey-Hills, Feeding-Hills, Agawam, and West-Springfield, the work is spreading.—In Old Springfield and Northampton, there are favourable indications of good—and in every place a preparation of heart is found to hear and receive the word. A mighty conflict between truth and error is approaching—the armies are gathering—the king of kings leads on to conquest—on his head are many crowns—he wields a sword against which no one can stand—countless millions follow on white horses—his banner waves over the rising hills—the signal is given—the contest begins—victory is ours.

CALVIN PHILLEO.

## General Intelligence.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

February 21, 1826.

In the senate yesterday, the Judiciary bill was reported by the Committee without any material amendment, and the Committee on Public Lands reported a bill for the further relief of purchasers of public lands. The bill for the relief of James Dixon & Co. was again taken up, and postponed to Thursday. About two hours were passed, with closed doors, in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, two resolutions proposing different amendments to the Constitution were introduced, by Dr. Dorsey, of Maryland, and Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. The amendment of Dr. Dorsey is to establish the district system, to make the electors vote *via voce*, and in case of no choice in the primary college, to elect new electors, who shall choose out of the two highest candidates. The amendment of Mr. Buchanan is to restore the original constitution so far as relates to this subject, except the part which refers the election to

the House of Representatives; providing, in case of no election, that the states shall choose a President and Vice-President from the two highest on the list.

After the preliminary business of the day had been gone through, Mr. Archer, of Virginia, addressed the House in Committee on the subject of the amendment of the Constitution, but had made but little progress in his argument when the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

February 22.

In the Senate yesterday, a Bill was reported to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy, and a bill granting a quantity of public land to aid the State of Indiana in making a Canal between the Wabash and Lake Erie. Mr. Marks gave notice that he should ask leave to introduce a bill to lay out and make a Canal through the United States' public ground near the city of Pittsburgh.

In the House of Representatives, a very important bill was reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, entitled "a bill for the preservation and civilization of the Indian Tribes within the United States. Of the report from the War Department which accompanied the bill, 3,000 copies were ordered to be printed. Mr. Whipple, of New Hampshire, introduced a resolution calling for information relative to the leasing of the Lead Mines. Mr. Powell, of Virginia, laid on the table a proposition to amend the Constitution, so as to provide that when the election of President comes to the House of Representatives, no member who votes on the occasion shall be eligible to any office for three years thereafter. On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Mass. the Library Committee were directed to inquire into the propriety of purchasing some copies of Strickland's Reports on the subject of Internal Improvement.

The Bill relative to a survey of a route for a ship canal across the peninsula of Florida was finally passed, and a number of private bills went through Committee, the discussion on the amendment of the Constitution having given way for that purpose, with the consent of the gentleman who had possession of the floor.

February 23.

In the Senate, Mr. Chambers, of Maryland, appeared and was qualified. After the presentation of a few petitions, the Senate went into executive business.

In the House of Representatives, a bill was reported concerning the Staff of the army of the United States; and, also, a bill to establish an armory on the western waters. Mr. Boon, of Indiana, and Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, laid on the table resolutions to amend the constitution of the United States, the former giving to the qualified voters of the most numerous branches of the State Legislatures, the right of directly voting for President and Vice-President; and the other, making the voting to be by general ticket in the several states, and in case of no choice, to return the two highest candidates to the people, to be again chosen in the same manner. Mr. Carney offered a resolution, asking for information from the Navy Department, as to the adequacy of our vessels in commission to protect our commerce to Brazil and Buenos Ayres. The Judiciary Committee were instructed, on motion of Mr. Wright, of Ohio, to inquire into the expediency of equalizing the salaries of the District Judges.

Most of the bills which were ordered to a third reading on the preceding day were passed; but a discussion arising on the bill relative to the importation of gin and brandy in casks of not less capacity than fifteen gallons, the House adjourned before the question on that bill was taken.

It will be seen that the Committee on the District of Columbia prayed to be discharged from the further consideration of a memorial of certain inhabitants of this District, complaining of the act of Incorporation, by which the right of suffrage has been restricted.

February 24.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill for the relief of James Dickson & Co. was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 28 to 18. A bill was introduced to extinguish the Indian title to lands in the State of Mississippi; and notice was given by Mr. Cobb, of his intention to introduce a bill for the payment of the Georgia Militia Claims.

In the House of Representatives, two bills were reported by Mr. Wood, of New York, on the subject of Military Pensions and Penalties; and the resolution offered by Mr. Barney, of Maryland, on the preceding day, relative to the protection of our trade with Brazil and Buenos Ayres, was adopted. Mr. Archer then resumed, and concluded his argument on the subject of the Constitutional Amendment, which occupied the House until the hour of adjournment.

February 25.

In the Senate yesterday, a resolution was offered instructing the Naval Committee to consider whether the supplies for the Navy will be best or most economically made by purchase or by contract. The bill for the relief of James Dickson & Co. was passed and sent to the House of Representatives. The Navy appropriation bill was passed, and the bills, "for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Lewis Cretien, deceased," and "for the relief of John A. Webster," were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—about two hours were passed in the consideration of Executive business.

Several propositions were made yesterday in the House of Representatives to amend the Constitution, by Messrs. Hemphill and Thompson, of Pennsylvania, Stone, of Ohio, Weems, of Maryland, and Livingston, of Louisiana. Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania, laid a resolution on the table, of a different character and tendency; its object being to preserve the Constitution in its present form. The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, addressed the committee for about an hour and a quarter. On motion of Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, the committee then rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

## MR. JEFFERSON.

It has been generally supposed that Mr. Jefferson was rich—but from the following extract relative to the proceedings of the Legislature of Virginia, it appears that it is far otherwise with him.—Should there not be some provision made by the Nation, for the support of those in the evening of life, who have devoted the vigour of their days to the service of their country?

On the 9th inst. a resolution passed the House of Delegates of Virginia, 90 to 26, to authorize Thomas Jefferson, late President of

the United States, to dispose of his property by Lottery!—This boon was asked for by Mr. Loyal, the mover of the resolution, with the view that the property of this venerable patriarch may be disposed of in a way to command something like fair prices, for the payment of his debts; which amount to a sum so great, that but little, if any thing, will be left to support the remnant of his days, should his large estate be forced into the market in the present depressed state of prices; and without some such aid as this measure proposes, the alternative, afflicting as it is, cannot be averted. Would it be asked how he had become so involved? How, with a patrimony so large, he had become reduced in his old age to poverty? He had become so in the performance of public services. Since the dawn of manhood, he had devoted the energies of his soul and body to the service of his country, and the cause of mankind. Mr. L. proceeded to enumerate the causes which had impaired Mr. Jefferson's ample patrimony, and to reduce him, in the extremity of his age, to the verge of Bankruptcy. Until his retirement from the Presidency in 1808, his attention to public duties had been unremitting from the commencement of the Revolutionary War. These duties had necessarily excluded attention to his private affairs, and involved him in embarrassments, which continuing to this day, and increased by his general, unavoidable, and munificent hospitality, since his retreat to private life, had at length driven him to the necessity of making this application to the Legislature of his native State. Travellers from every part of the Union, and of the civilized world, particularly since the establishment of the University, make pilgrimages to Monticello, and it was not in the noble and generous nature of Mr. Jefferson to repress their visits, or to curtail his hospitality.

*Intrepidity.*—We learn from Noah's Advocate, that on Tuesday evening a fire broke out in an unfinished three story dwelling house in Renwick street, in the third story of which a poor woman and her family had been permitted to reside. At the time when the interior was on fire, and no descent could be made by the stairways, the distressed woman appeared at the third story window imploring assistance. After considerable delay, she, with a son and daughter, reached the ground on a crazy ladder, which threatened every moment to tumble beneath their feet and dash them to pieces. The woman then discovered, with feelings that can be better imagined than described, that her youngest child had been left in the house, when a young man boldly ascended the ladder, and after groping the rooms filled with smoke and flames, returned and said he could find no child. A fireman seized a torch and ascended the ladder, dashed through the flames and returned, dragging what seemed to be a bundle of rags black and burnt—it was a child about a year old, almost lifeless, which he found in a back room, nearly smothered.

We regret that we have not the pleasure of recording the names of the two individuals who so generously exposed their lives in the cause of humanity.—N. Y. Statesman.

*African Colony.*—The ship Indian Chief, Capt. Cochran, chartered by the American Colonization Society, sailed from Norfolk on Wednesday, the 15th inst. for the Society's settlement at Cape Monserado, on the coast of Africa. She has taken out 154 free people of colour, with supplies for the colony; the frames of five large buildings, the frames of two long boats, &c. Dr. Peace of the Navy has accompanied these emigrants, who acts in the double capacity of agent to the government and physician to the people. The emigrants are chiefly from North Carolina, and a majority are well furnished for the voyage.—Among them are several mechanics, but they are principally agriculturists, chiefly young men and women with a few old persons and infants.

*The Colony of Liberia.*—The Colonial Agent, Mr. Ashman, has lately concluded a negotiation with several African chiefs for the purchase of additional territory. And a large and fertile region between the Montserado and St. Paul's rivers, unlimited in its extent towards the interior, and well adapted to all purposes of agriculture, is now under the jurisdiction of the Society. The river St. Paul's is north nine miles from the Montserado, but so connected with it by Stockton creek as to be visited by boats from Monrovia at all seasons, in the course of two hours. The width of this river is about half a mile, and the depth at the mouth quite across (varying but little) from three to four fathoms. The banks, for many miles, are elevated above its level from 20 to 30 feet, the country champagne, free from stones, formerly covered with villages, but now desolated by the slave trade. A spot has been laid off on the St. Paul's for a settlement, and is, before this, believed to be occupied by enterprising settlers from Virginia.—Repository.

*Santa Fe.*—It is stated in the Jackson Mississippi Gazette, of December last, that several persons who sat out from that place last spring on a trading adventure to Santa Fe, had returned within a few days, in good health, bringing with them a considerable number of fine looking mules though in bad order. They met with the misfortune of losing many of their mules on their return, occasioned by a sudden irruption and howling of a gang of wolves late in the night, which awakening the sentinel, so terrified him that he at the same time came running and screaming into the camp, exclaiming "Indians! Indians!" This alarmed the mules, which to the number of 130, broke from the gang, and were irretrievably lost.

The adventurers brought with them some gold and silver, and notwithstanding their losses, they have made a saving trip. They describe the country through which they passed, in the general, as very poor, mostly prairies. They represent the natives as an indolent, ignorant, and for the most part, indigent class of beings. They cultivate no farms of consequence, live in villages, and raise their stocks of mules, sheep, &c. One of the traders took with him some sheep shears, but they laughed at his folly.

They make use of knives in shearing, and are so expert in the business, that they can divest ten sheep of their coats whilst one is sheared in the usual way in this country. Their stock subsists entirely on the spontaneous productions of the earth. Their mules, on being brought to this country, have to be taught the use of corn by cramming it into their mouths. The adventurers subsisted mostly on Buffalo, with which the country through which they passed abounds in great plenty.

## SOME OF THE EVILS OF SLAVERY.

The York Recorder states the following case which occurred a few days since. A coloured man, who is free, was seized by two fellows near Columbia bridge, under pretence that he answered the description of a runaway. He was taken twenty-five miles from his home, when it was ascertained that he was free, and he was set at liberty to walk back through the snow to where he was seized.

The Mayor of Philadelphia has recently received a letter from Mr. John Henderson, dated Rocky Spring, Mississippi, 2d January, 1826. The writer says that on the 21st of December, a man by the name of Ebenezer F. Johnston stopped at the house of Mr. John Hamilton, having with him five negroes, whom he offered for sale: three boys and two women. He had also in his wagon the body of a boy, who had died that day. The next morning one of the boys informed Mr. Hamilton, that himself and the other boys were stolen from Philadelphia; and that Johnston had whipped him so much that he could hardly walk. Mr. H. examined the body of the lad, and found his body cut in a cruel manner; whereupon he sent for a justice of the peace, to have Johnston examined. On the examination Johnston produced a bill of sale for five boys and two women, signed Thomas Collins; stating that he had given his brother and Collins money to buy these blacks, and if they were stolen he was guiltless. As a black, by the Laws of that state cannot give testimony against a white, the magistrate could not send Johnston to prison; but he was much alarmed, being ignorant of the law, agreed to leave the blacks with Mr. Hamilton, until he could procure evidence of the correctness of his title to them. The oldest boy says that his name is Sam, that he is 14 or 15 years of age, and that he belongs to David Hill, of Amwell township, New-Jersey. He had run away from his master, and had been but a few days in Philadelphia, when he was enticed by a mulatto man, under pretence of carrying water melons from a boat, to go on board a vessel in the river; when on board a white man, named Joseph Johnston, drew a dirk and threatened to kill him if he made a noise; that one boy was then confined in the vessel, and afterwards three others were brought on board, and two women. The vessel sailed, and in about a week they were landed, and then proceeded by land to Alabama, where Johnston sold one of the boys, named Cornelius, aged about ten, of light black colour, who could read and write. He also testified that Johnston beat the boy who died, very severely, and two hours before his death knocked him down with the but of his wagon whip, stamped upon him and struck his head against the wagon tire. Another of the lads says his name is Enos Tilman, that he is aged 9 or 10, was a chimney sweep, and kidnapped in Philadelphia by a mulatto in a similar manner. Another, aged 8 or 9, says his name is Alexander Manly, lived in Philadelphia; that he was kidnapped in a similar manner as the other boys—he states that he knew the boy in Philadelphia who was sold in Alabama. One of the women says her name is Mary Fisher; that she was born free in Delaware State, and was at service near Elkton, where she was stolen; she was in the woods gathering light wood, when two men seized her and carried her to the North Fork, where Joseph Johnston lives. She says the boy who died was named Joseph, and lived in Philadelphia. The other woman acknowledged herself a slave, and believes she was purchased. The boy Cornelius was sold by Johnston to Mr. Paul living in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The writer says he is sorry that Johnston is permitted to go at large, as he has no doubt of his guilt.

We cannot do better than to close this article with the following remarks of the Editor of the York Recorder, on the first case mentioned above.

This is one of the occurrences which manifest the necessity of those laws and regulations, the repeal or alterations of which, it is understood, the Maryland Committee desire to effect.—Under the operation of those laws inhuman scoundrels are at least compelled to perpetrate their nefarious deeds under the protection of midnight darkness. Repeal them and the best, the kindest, the noblest feelings of our nature will be daily, unheatingly, and unblushingly outraged, in open daylight, on our public highways and in the midst of our towns. If now, when statutory penalties frown on the evil-doer, miscreants can be found daring enough to hazard the result and trample under foot the majesty of the laws, what would they and others similarly disposed, hesitate to do, when neither the power of conscience nor the dread of detection, the fear neither of God nor man, operated to deter them from deeds of villainous enterprise, and barbarian cruelty?—No, our laws should rather threaten severer punishment, and be more rigorously enforced. The wretch who, in this boasted land of liberty, could attempt to deprive a fellow creature and a fellow citizen of that freedom which is his birthright, should himself be imprisoned for life in the Penitentiary, at hard labour; there to philosophize over the cruelty of the heart of man, and to taste the bitterness of that chalice, the drugged ingredients of which, he, with remorseless determination, was commending to the lips of his brother.

The above subject has enlisted the talents of several benevolent men in Pennsylvania against the passage of the law. A meeting of the Pennsylvania society for the Abolition of Slavery, for the relief of free negroes, unlawfully held in bondage, and for improving the condition of the African Race, was held in Philadelphia on the 11th inst. when a memorial was adopted by the meeting against the passage of the law now before the Legislature.

The above has been in type several days. We are gratified to learn by the last accounts from Harrisburg, received since it was prepared, that the whole of the very objectionable features of the bill have been stricken out and many important amendments introduced, affording, if the bill should become a law in its present shape, more ample protection to the rights of the freeman, than any law heretofore enacted on the subject in Pennsylvania.—N. Y. Daily, Adv.

*Mexico.*—The National Journal publishes a translation of the Message of President Victoria, made to the Mexican Congress at the opening of their Session, on the 1st of January. The document is written in a dignified, manly style, and contains a very interesting picture of that country, which, there appears to be the most decisive evidence, is rapidly improving in the administration of its government, its internal condition, and exterior relations.



raised now, has been lowered in the Gulf of Mexico. The treasury is in a flourishing state, and the public credit improving. Very little of the last loan has been devoted to ordinary expenses, but principally for the army, navy, &c. The creation of funds has produced a beneficial effect. A quarter part of the customs are deposited in the ports, to meet the payment of dividends and ordinary liquidation, without recourse to the last loan. The resources of the country, it is believed, will fully supply the wants the present year.

An expedition sent to examine the isthmus of Tehuantepec, have reported that the possibility of a canal between the two oceans, is quite doubtful; but a road is recommended. The manufacture of paper, iron, glass, and cotton thread, the working of the mines, and above all, commerce & trade have been much extended.

The president gives a flattering view of the exterior relations. The favourable measures of the British government, in spite of the remonstrances of Spain; and the acknowledgment of Hayti by France, together with the recent determination of the latter country, to send out commercial agents to Mexico, are noticed with gratification. The King of the Netherlands has acknowledged a provisional Consul; a Prussian commercial agent is in Mexico; the Swedish and Danish gazettes declare the sentiments of their governments favourable, and Russia has yet manifested no unfriendly disposition towards the Republic. It is added that the Mexican envoy, who arrived in Brussels in August last, will probably be received at the Vatican. The most friendly relations exist with the South American nations, and the deputies were to sail in the course of the month for Panama.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

*Columbia River, &c.*—We have received from Mr. Ward, of the New York delegation, the elaborate report of Mr. Baylies, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred that part of the President's Message, respecting the establishment of a Military Post at the mouth of Columbia River, and the expediency of providing for the more perfect exploring of the Northwest Coast of America—and also the correspondence with the British Government, recently communicated by the President, in relation to the Boundary of the United States on the Pacific Ocean; subjects intimately connected.

The committee, in their report, have entered into a wide and interesting review of the discovery and history of the North-west coast, its climate, soil, trade, hunting, fishing, capability of defence, interior resources, &c. as described by the many voyagers who have examined it, and have fully considered its importance to the great interests of the Union. They remark that the result of their inquiries, (which are stated in detail, but are too voluminous for re-publication in our columns,) is highly satisfactory; and conclude by expressing their full concurrence with the opinion of the President, that a military post ought to be established at the mouth of the Columbia, and an exploring expedition in that quarter, be commissioned by the government. And in estimating the requisitions of a suitable post, the committee say, with perfect confidence, that a small fortification, well garrisoned, with a few cannon, would defend the entrance of the river against any enemy, who should attempt to assail it from sea. As to subsistence, the great variety and abundance of game, both beasts and birds, and the prodigious quantities of the finest and most nutritious species of fish that throng the waters of the river, would, it is said, be abundant, even if supplies from home, for any reason, should not be received. The committee appear to be sanguine of the benefits to result from the measures recommended, which, however, will probably meet with considerable opposition in the House.

The correspondence transmitted by the President contains, 1st. A letter dated in July, 1823, from the Secretary of State to Mr. Rush, directing him to open a negotiation with the British government, for defining with precision the limits of the United States on the North West Coast, explaining the views of our government on the subject, and enforcing them by facts and arguments; and 2dly, the answer of Mr. Rush, stating that he had had several unsuccessful conferences with the British ministry, on the subject, and enclosing protocols of those conferences, some written proposals submitted by each party. These proposals have not yet been acceded to on either side, and the subject is, of course, yet open and unsettled.

It appears to us, to adopt the language of Mr. Rush in the letter referred to, "as it is a country daily assuming an aspect, political, commercial and territorial, of more and more interest to the United States," it is essential that the respective claims of the two powers should, without unnecessary delay, be definitively adjusted.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

Mr. James Brown, of Pittsfield, who was said to have been drowned, called on Mr. Jackson, of the Fulton house, last Thursday, received his trunk and hat, and proceeded for his home, on board the New-Haven steamboat.

#### BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, from the committee to whom was referred a resolution to inquire into the expediency of establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy, reported a bill "to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States;" which was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hayne, in reporting this bill, said that the committee to whom the subject had been referred, had bestowed on it the attention due to its importance; and though they deeply regretted the delay which had taken place in submitting the bill to the consideration of the Senate, yet he could assure them that this had arisen unavoidably, from the great difficulty of arranging the details of a system so extremely complicated, and of such immense magnitude. The committee were fully aware that it was not possible to digest a plan which would be free from substantial objections, and it was altogether hopeless to attempt to conciliate in its favour universal approbation. The evils, however, resulting from the inefficient and contradictory laws now in force in the several States, on this subject, were so severely felt—such were the frauds to which they gave rise, and so great the injustice practiced under them, that the committee were strongly impressed with the belief that some effectual remedy ought, at least, to be attempted.

The Committee, he said, had taken up the subject with a sincere desire effectually to secure the just rights of creditors, and, at the same time, to protect the honest and unfortunate debtors from oppression. These were the

leading objects of the whole bill. The Committee had not felt themselves authorized, in a subject of this nature, to indulge in speculation or to adopt theoretical views. They had taken as their guides, the former Bankrupt Law of the United States, and the bill concerning Bankruptcy, which had passed the Senate in 1821, with the improvements and modifications that had either been suggested by the former experience of the Country, or by the able men who had repeatedly, of late years, brought the subject to public view.—The bill which passed the Senate in 1821, was substantially the same as that which was reported to the House of Representatives in 1820. It is well known that it had been revised and corrected by, and finally received the approbation of some of the most profound lawyers and ablest statesmen, this country has produced. Taking this bill as the basis, the Committee, Mr. H. said, had carefully compared it with the provisions of the old Bankrupt law, and the new British Act, and now submitted the result of their labours to the indulgent consideration of the Senate.

Mr. H. further stated, that it was a fortunate circumstance, and not a little remarkable, that the Bankrupt system which had been in operation in England, ever since the time of Henry the 8th, should have received, during the last year, a full revision—and that a complete system of Bankruptcy, founded on an experience of three hundred years, should have been there established in a single Act, providing for the repeal of no less than twenty-one statutes, and embracing within itself every provision which time and experience had shown to be necessary. Of the flood of light shed on the subject of Bankruptcy by this Act, the Committee have availed themselves, and had incorporated into the present bill, so many of the provisions of that Act as appeared to them to be valuable, and suitable to the condition of the United States. Having thus explained the course which the Committee had pursued on the subject, Mr. H. said he would only now add, that they had deemed it advisable to submit to the consideration of the Senate, whether, in adopting a system of Bankruptcy, chiefly applicable to mercantile men, it would not be proper to provide for a system of voluntary Bankruptcy for the rest of the community. The Committee, he said, were aware of the difficulties inseparable from this question—they know that the fate of former bills have depended, and that the fate of this may depend, on the decision of the question, whether the Bankrupt system shall be extended to persons, other than traders; nor are they unacquainted with the constitutional objections which have been raised, against such an extension of the system. But the Committee had, notwithstanding, deemed it advisable to report the bill in the shape which would certainly be most acceptable—leaving it to the Senate to decide on the weight of the objections which may be urged against it. With these brief explanations of the views of the Committee, Mr. H. said he would ask leave to report the bill.

The bill was read the first time by its title, and 600 additional copies thereof were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.—The bill is the longest ever reported in Congress, on this subject, embracing no less than 94 sections.

*Abolishing Imprisonment for Debt*—A debtor in jail at Cornwall, Upper Canada, fired the prison and burnt it down, and thus released himself.

Capt. Meyer, who left Para, (Brazil), on the 17th ult. reports that the people in the interior were in a state of insurrection, and troops were departing daily against them.

*Excessive Cold*—On Cape Diamond, at Quebec, it is well ascertained that the cold was at forty-two degrees below Zero on the 1st instant, a degree of cold not known to have before occurred.

*BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 21, 1825.*—By the last mail from Peru, which arrived about three days ago, we have received intelligence that General Alvar, and Dr. J. M. D. Volez, the two commissioners, who on the first dawning of a rupture between the Government and Brazil, were sent off to confer with Bolivar, and solicit the co-operation of the liberating army of Colombia in the event of war—had arrived on the 7th of October at Potosi, and had met with the most cordial and flattering reception from the Liberator, and assurances of his disposition to engage in the cause.

The Brazilian squadron has suddenly disappeared from off the roads. They have perhaps gone into Montevideo to revictual.

*Havana.*—The Milo, arrived at New York, on the 19th inst. from Havana, informs that active preparations were making there to defend the Island against the expected attack from South America. Six Frigates and other vessels were to be ready to sail on the 15th of this month, to watch the Columbian squadron.

*Cure for a Cough.*—A correspondent says, take a lump of alum of the bigness of a hen's egg, put it into a quart of good molasses, and simmer the same over the fire in an earthen vessel till the alum is dead, and when cool take a spoonful as often as you feel the cough coming on, and in a short time you will get relief.

*Intemperance.*—At a late meeting of an association for the suppression of intemperance it was stated, on the authority of actual investigation, that more than 2,500,000 gallons of distilled liquors are annually consumed in this Commonwealth—at an expense of about 1,229,000 dollars. It would be easy, from these facts, to calculate the number of individuals and families, whose health, reputation and property, are annually sacrificed on this altar of infamy. Who is not appalled at the ideas suggested by this arithmetic of wretchedness.—*Boston Spectator.*

The Public Schools in Providence contain eight hundred and fifteen scholars, who are well taught.

The Christian Gazette, of Dec. 8, contains the official news of a treaty concluded on the 9th of November last, between the King of Sweden and Norway and the King of Great Britain, relative to the Slave trade. The King of Sweden engages to cause penal laws to be passed, as soon as possible, against this traffic. The vessels which are suspected, are reciprocally liable to be visited by the ships of war of the contracting parties, and subject to confiscation, in case the suspicions should prove to be well founded. Two tribunals shall be

Bartholomew, the other at Sierra Leone, on the coast of Africa, to decide in the actions which shall be brought in consequence of the capture of ships, and to adjudge the indemnities to be given, in case of detentions without due grounds.

We have been requested to notice the proposals of James Thatcher, M. D. Author of the American Dispensary, and other Medical works, to commence a work to be called, "American Medical Biography," and to embrace a history of Medical science in this country, from its first settlement to the present time. He requests assistance from those competent to give it, and appeals to the public in general, and more particularly to the profession, to acknowledge the importance of the work he professes, and to assist him in it. Communications are to be addressed to him at Plymouth, Mass.—*Conn. Mirror.*

*Pulmonary Complaints.*—In case of hæmoptysis, or where an effusion of blood takes place from the lungs, from a morbid disorganization of their structure, a prompt and infallible resource might be easily provided so as to meet the occasion with a safe and decided effect. From 20 to 35 drops of the spirit of turpentine, in a glass of water, will occasion an instantaneous collapse of the mouth of the vessel producing this distressing and dangerous affliction. Dr. Baillie, when lecturing on the subject of the lungs, made it a rule to stop short and deviate from his anatomical discussions, in order to arrest the attention of his pupils to this important fact. He confessed his ignorance of the mode by which this specific produced its sudden impression; for long before it could have acted through the medium of the circulation, the object was generally effected. Such patients should provide themselves with a phial of the above medicine, so as at all times to be armed with immediate relief, for want of which life is rendered daily precarious and not unfrequently lost, through the miseries of suffocation.—*Med. Intel.*

*North-Carolina.*—The first European settlement in North Carolina (says the Observer) was made at Roanoke island, in the summer of 1490; two hundred and forty years subsequent, and ninety-six years ago, Dr. Brickell who published a National History of the then colony, made an excursion towards the mountains, and says, "he travelled fifteen days without meeting with a human being." The population of the state may now be computed at 650,000.

*Certain Cure for the Sting of a Wasp.*—A few days ago, happening to be in the country, we witnessed the efficacy of the remedy for the sting of a wasp, mentioned in one of our late publications. A little girl was stung severely, and was in great torture, until an Onion was applied to the part afflicted, when the cure was instantaneous. This important and simple remedy cannot be too generally known, and we pledge ourselves to the fact here stated.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

*Iron.*—Those interested in the use and manufacture of iron will be gratified to learn that extensive bodies of rich ore have been discovered in various places upon the line of the Schuylkill canal. We have seen a specimen of the ore discovered near Reading, by Mr. Benjamin Poot. The ore is believed to be of excellent quality and inexhaustible in quantity. By the last accounts from the mine the workmen had penetrated down eight feet upon the bed and had not passed through it. Mr. Pott also assures us he traced the same bed for a distance of four miles. Mr. Ridgeway has discovered and engaged the use of a body of iron ore near the banks of the canal, eight or ten miles above Reading. Mr. Old has discovered iron ore near the Schuylkill Forge, and he and others who have examined the spot are convinced it exists there in great quantities; and we do not fear contradiction when we repeat the assertion that our country will be found to abound with that valuable mineral. Arrangements have already been entered into for erecting two more furnaces near this place, to be put in operation early next season.—*Miner's Journal.*

*Grand Canal Celebration.*—A little of the water of Lake Erie, brought down at the time of the Canal celebration, and some of the maple sugar of the Six Nations, having been sent to Liverpool by "Mr. Indefatigable," a party of English gentlemen assembled, and made a huge bowl of punch, mingling with the American water and sugar, Jamaica and Antigua rum, a little English ale, Irish and Scotch whiskey, brandy, East and West India sugars, spice, cinnamon, limes, lemons, and a dish of green tea. A number of suitable and friendly toasts were drank on the occasion.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

BY HIS EXCELENCY.

**OLIVER WOLCOTT,**  
GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF, IN AND OVER THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the designation of periods, in which Christian communities may unite in public acknowledgements of the superintending care of the SUPREME BEING, has the sanction of Divine Revelation, and of human reason, and is recommended by the usage of our fathers:—

I HAVE thought fit to appoint, FRIDAY, the twenty-fourth day of March next, to be observed, throughout this State, as a day of Fasting, HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.—And I accordingly invite all the people of this State, to assemble, on said day, in their respective places of public worship, and there to offer united, sincere, and devout prayers to ALMIGHTY GOD, that He would be pleased to pardon all the sins which we have committed, both as individuals, and as a community;—that He would incline our hearts to learn and practise heavenly wisdom, so that we may thereby forsake the sins which easily beset us, and follow the perfect pattern which the Holy Gospel hath set before us, in the person of our DIVINE SAVIOUR AND JUDGE;—That He would grant us the aid of His BLESSING SPIRIT, to reform the temper of our minds, infuse into our souls virtuous and charitable feelings, fit us to become Christians, and prepare us for a glorious and blessed immortality. And while supplicating His mercy in the forgiveness of our sins and the amendment of our hearts, to beseech HIM to continue to our country, the mercies of His Providence;—that He would bless the President of the United States, and all in authority in the National and State Governments;—that He would direct to the selection of the best means for pro-

moting the just end of civil government, and the good of those over whom they are placed; avert all the evils which would result from their errors, and make this Nation as distinguished for purity and morals, as by His favour, it has already become, for religious and political freedom.

That He would bless the whole human family; encourage the labours of industry; extend the knowledge of science and the arts; spread among all nations, the influence of pure and undefiled Religion; break in pieces the rod of the oppressor, and hasten the period when all shall know the Lord, and the world be filled with His glory.

All servile labour and vain recreation, on said day, are, by law, forbidden.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State, at Litchfield, this thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and in the fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

His Excellency's command,  
THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

#### LIBERALITY APPROPRIATELY APPLIED.

A Committee of the Common Council of the city of N. York, reported in favour of granting the Rev. John Stanford, for his services for the past year, \$300. Ald. Dunscomb said, the service which this good old man had performed was very great; he moved, therefore, to increase the amount to \$500. He said he could state, from his own knowledge, that Mr. S. had been indebted to individual charity for his support last year. Several gentlemen supported the amendment, which was unanimously adopted.—*N. Y. Religious Chronicle.*

#### AMERICANS AIDING THE TURKS.

The following is from the Philadelphia Democratic Press of Monday.

*Communication.*  
Mr. Binns.—It is known that there has been but one American flag floating in the service of the Turks, in their war against the Greeks. It is not, however, known, or at least not as extensively known, as it ought to be, what was the name of the vessel, the captain and the port to which she belongs. I give these facts to you that you may give them to the world.—In no part will they be read with more avidity, or such keen detestation as in the U. States.—The vessel was the ship *Erin*; her captain's name was Lawrence, and she sailed from New York.

*Church Music.*—The use of organs in our places of public worship, particularly of those denominations which have been distinguished for their rigid aversion to instrumental music, has remarkably increased of late, and we daily hear of them where a few years ago they were considered a profanation of the temple. In one of our last Vermont papers, we find an account of the establishment of a manufactory of organs in Windsor, in the Episcopal and Baptist churches of which places, two are erected by the ingenious artists of the neighbourhood. Thus does the spirit of musical improvement penetrate the interior, and the solemn and sublime strains of religious devotion, ascend from the full toned choir and pealing instrument, in our remotest villages, as well as from the more populous cities of the Atlantic.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

*Symmesonia.*—Fifty members of the legislature of Pennsylvania, after hearing explanatory lectures from Mr. Reynolds, a disciple of the celebrated Symmes, have signed a letter of approbation to him, and recommended a voyage of discovery to the Poles, to test the new theory. The legislature of Pennsylvania once deliberately and seriously, went through an examination of the machine of Redheffer, to produce perpetual motion.—John Cleves Symmes, himself, is now at Washington, lecturing upon the interior or inner part of this earthly shell.—*Id.*

The Boston Medical Intelligencer of Tuesday, says that about 30,000 of the inhabitants of that city are sick with the influenza. This disease assumes a more malignant character, and in some instances, has led to long fevers and pleurises; but at present it frequently terminates in distressing affections of the throat.

*Electrical Eel.*—This eel (gymnotus electricus) abounds in the lower provinces of Venezuela and Carraccas. It possesses the singular faculty of stunning its prey by an electrical discharge. The old road near Uritica has been actually abandoned, on account of the danger experienced in crossing a ford, where the mules were from the effect of concealed shocks, often paralyzed and drowned. Even the angler sometimes receives a stroke, conveyed along his wetted rod and fishing line, (four feet long.) The sensation is highly painful, and leaves a numbness in the parts affected. It resembleth the effects of a blow on the head. The Indians dread them so that I was obliged to go myself to assist in taking them.

I was conveyed to a pool of muddy, stagnant water, and soon witnessed a novel spectacle. About thirty horses and mules were immediately collected from the adjacent savannahs, where they run half wild, and are only valued seven shillings a head when the owners happened to be known. These, the Indians hem on all sides, and drive into the marsh; then pressing the edge of the water, or climbing along the extended branches of the trees, armed with long bamboos or harpoons, they with loud cries push the animals forward or prevent their retreat. The gymnots, roused from their slumbers by this noise and tumult, mount near the surface and swim, like so many livid water serpents, briskly pursue the intruders, and gliding under their bellies, discharge through them the most violent and repeated shocks. The horses, convulsed and terrified, their mane erect, and their eyes starting with pain and anguish, make unavailing struggles to escape. In less than five minutes, two of them were sunk under the water and drowned. Victory seemed to declare for the electric eels. But their activity now began to relax.

Fatigued by such expense of nervous energy, they shot their electric discharges with less frequency and effect. The surviving horses gradually recovered from the shock and became more composed and vigorous. In a quarter of an hour the eels retired from the contest, and in such a state of languor and complete exhaustion, that they were easily dragged on shore by means of harpoons fastened to cords.

This is called, in allusion to catching fish by an infusion of narcotic plants, poisoning with horses.—*Humboldt's Narrative.*

#### MARRIED.

At Suffield, Mr. David Pease, to Miss Anna Butler.

At Augusta, Georgia, Mr. William Kibbe formerly of this city, to Mrs. Williams.

#### OBITUARY.

At Middletown, Upper Houses, on Monday last, Mr. Leonard Bulkley, aged about 40 years; on the 4th inst. Miss Rebecca Ely, daughter of Mr. Selden Ely, aged about 21.

At Winsted, of phthisic pulmonalis, Miss Eliza, daughter of Deacon John Farham, in the 23d year of her age.

At Groton, Mr. Sampson Woods, aged about 60. He was in the battle of Bunker-Hill, and was Deputy Sheriff for the County of Middlesex.

At Pomfret, Abingdon Society, Rev. Walter Lyon, aged 71.

At Ashford, Capt. Jeremiah Olney, aged 50.

At East-Hartford, Samuel Kellogg, Esq., aged 68.

At Windsor, Mr. Elisha Strong, aged 78.

At Carlton, near Monticello, Va. on the 18th ult. Mrs. Ann C. Bankhead, eldest granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson.

Died, on Sunday morning, November 27th, 1825, after a long and painful affliction, our esteemed brother, Thomas Claypole, Minister of the Baptist Church at Uppottery, (Devon, Eng.), at the age of 53 years.

On Sunday, Nov. 20th, 1825, the Rev. George Atkinson, Pastor of the Baptist church at Margate, (Eng.) over which he had presided about 25 years.

#### CURRENT PRICES

Of Country Produce at Hartford, (CORRECTED WEEKLY.)  
Corn, per bushel, 65 cts.  
Rye, " 62 1-2  
Oats, " 37  
Flax Seed, " \$1 to 1.08  
White Beans, " 1.50 to 1.75  
Clover Seed " per lb. 7  
Herdgrass do. " 2.00 to 2.25  
Pork, per 100 lbs. 4 1-2 to 5.00  
Butter, per lb. 15 to 16  
Cheese, do. 7 to 8  
Lard, do. 9 to 10  
Wheat Flour, per bbl. 5.75 to 6  
Rye do. per cwt. 1.33 to 2

#### NOTICE.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Stafford, hath allowed six months from the 20th of Feb. A. D. 1826, for the creditors to the estate of JOHN LILLIBRIDGE, late of Richmond, state of Rhode-Island, deceased, to exhibit their claims for settlement. Those who neglect to present their accounts properly attested within said time, will be barred a recovery. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN WARREN, Jr. Admr.

Tolland, Feb. 20th, 1826. 3w

#### THE

#### PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY

Having been duly organized, are now ready to receive proposals for FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE, at their office in State-Street, a few doors west of Front-Street.

This Institution was incorporated by the Legislature of this state at their last session, for the purpose of effecting FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE. Its capital is ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, with liberty to increase the same to HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS. The first named sum is all paid in or secured, and the whole amount (\$150,000) is vested in Bank Funds, Mortgages and approved endorsed notes; all which, on the shortest notice, could be converted into Cash and appropriated to the payment of losses.

The Directors pledge themselves to issue policies on as favourable terms as any other Office in the United States; and by fairness and liberality in conducting the business of the Company, they expect to gain the confidence of the public.

The following gentlemen are Directors of this Company:

Solomon Porter, Nathan Morgan,  
Jeremiah Brown, Henry Hudson,  
Wm. W. Ellsworth, Roderick Terry,  
Merrick W. Chapin, Edward Walkinon,  
James B. Homer, James H. Wells,  
Charles S. Phelps.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, President.

THOMAS C. PERKINS, Secretary.

Hartford, July 7, 1825. 25ct

#### ÆTNA

INSURANCE COMPANY, WILL receive proposals for Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, every day in the week, (except Sunday,) at their office in Morgan's Exchange Coffee-House, State St. in Hartford, Connecticut.

DANIEL ST. JOHN, Esquire of said Hartford, is appointed Surveyor. His acts in that capacity will be recognized as the acts of the Company.

THOMAS K. BRACE, President.

ISAAC PERKINS, Secretary.

#### FOR SALE,

A FARM lying near the centre of the Town of Mansfield Con. containing one hundred and forty-eight acres of land with two sets of Buildings, and all in good repair. The Farm is situated about three fourths of a mile North of the Baptist Meeting-House on the Turnpike Road leading from Norwich to Hartford and is in a high state of cultivation. JONATHAN GOODWIN.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING. 286  
At this Office. C462



## ROBERT HALL'S SERMON ON THE DEATH OF DR. RYLAND.

This sermon, which was delivered in Bristol, on the 5th of June last, has been published in London, and some copies of it, have reached this country. In the first part of the discourse, Mr. Hall depicts the character of St. John, the beloved disciple; and in the second, he gives a portrait of Dr. Ryland, whose piety was so much "of the same mould and complexion with that which distinguished St. John," that Mr. H. has exhibited him in the light of a moral counterpart, notwithstanding the difference in other respects between the subjects of his comparison. As Mr. Hall is unquestionably the most eloquent divine now in Great Britain, every thing from his pen will be perused with interest, and we deem no apology necessary for introducing the following extracts from the sermon to the notice of our readers.

## CHARACTER OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE.

It is natural to feel some curiosity respecting the character of one, who was the object of so distinguished a preference. Are we to impute it to a decided superiority in intellectual and moral attainments? Perhaps not. The consideration of moral worth will always enter deeply into the motives which actuate wise and good men in their choice of friends; but it is far from constituting the only one. A certain congeniality of mind and manners, aided by the operation of adventitious circumstances, contributes a principal share towards the formation of such unions; nor is it presumption to conjecture that, in the instance before us, there was something in the taste and disposition of our Lord considered as a man, more in unison with those of John than with any of the other apostles. As every character has its peculiar mould, by which it is more or less distinguished, we may be allowed to suppose, that in addition to the possession of unrivalled excellence in general, that of our Lord was marked by certain discriminating features. The virtues of Elijah, which re-appeared in John the Baptist, stern, awful, and majestic,—fitted to alarm a slumbering world by a denunciation of the wrath to come: how different the aspect they wear, from those of "the man of sorrows," who wept at the grave of Lazarus! We follow the steps of the greatest of prophets with a reverence bordering upon terror; while we behold, in the character of our Lord, though transcendently superior, such a meek and softened majesty, that we are not surprised that he who knew him best, delighted to designate him under the appellation of "the Lamb." The distinguishing features of our Lord's character, viewed as a perfect human being, were, unquestionably, humility and love; nor is it less certain, or less obvious, that these were the qualities most conspicuous in the character of the beloved disciple.

This apostle presents a striking contrast to a certain class of writers, who by no means deficient in talent, but possessing little sensibility, afford the reader little or no insight into their character. The writings of John are of the most contrary description; the writer presents his heart in almost every page. A tender sensibility pervades his gospel, nor is it possible to believe, that the narrative of the resurrection of Lazarus, or of the last scenes of our Saviour's life, was composed without tears. Such strokes of pathos, such touching simplicity, such minuteness of detail without puerility or redundancy, characterize the history of these extraordinary events, as could only have proceeded from one who felt himself a party concerned; who, with a most intimate acquaintance with this subject, wrote still more from his heart than from his head. He is little to be envied, who can peruse these inimitable narratives without being moved; the author places us in the very midst of the scenes he describes; we listen to the discourses, we imbibe the sentiments of the principal actors; and while he says nothing of himself, he lays open the whole interior of his character. We feel ourselves introduced, not so much to the acquaintance of an inspired apostle, as to that of the most amiable of men.

## CHARACTER OF DR. RYLAND.

*His Gentleness.*—If any man ever practised the gentleness of Jesus Christ, it was our lamented friend. Possessed of a temper naturally quick and irritable, he had, by the aid of reason and religion, so far subdued that propensity, that it was rarely suffered to appear; and when it did, it was a momentary agitation which quickly subsided into kindness and benignity. His sensibility was exquisite. There were a numerous class of subjects to which he could rarely advert without tears. The bare recurrence to his mind of the great objects of religion was sufficient to produce a gush of tenderness; so entirely was his heart softened, that it might truly be styled "a heart of flesh." Nor was his sensibility confined to religion. It pervaded the whole system of his life, producing a quick and powerful sympathy; not with his own species, but with the whole circle of animated nature, the properties of which he took great delight in investigating, and in tra-

cing the exquisite contrivance of its benevolent Author for its preservation and enjoyment.

*His extreme susceptibility of feeling,* combined with his gentleness and timidity, necessarily exposed him to be wounded whenever he encountered harsh and unfeeling manners; and from the same cause, he was liable to be hurt by every symptom of unkindness, even where none was intended. His sensitive mind was impressed with every variety of temper in those with whom he conversed; and if his peace was less frequently invaded from this quarter than might have been expected, it is to be ascribed to that reverence which his character so universally inspired. It seemed a sort of sacrilege to trespass upon so much innocence and piety.

*His candour.*—Few men have exhibited more unequivocal proofs of candour than your excellent and lamented pastor. Though a Calvinist in the strictest sense of the word, and attached to its peculiarities in a higher degree than most of the advocates of that system, he extended his affection to all who bore the image of Christ, and was ingenious in discovering reasons for thinking well of many who widely dissented from his religious views. No man was more remarkable for combining a zealous attachment to his own principles with the utmost liberality of mind toward those who differed from him; an abhorrence of error, with the kindest feelings towards the erroneous. He detested the spirit of monopoly in religion, and opposed every tendency to circumscribe it by the limits of party. His treatise on baptism furnishes a beautiful specimen of the manner in which religious controversy should be conducted, on a subject on which the combatants on both sides have frequently disgraced themselves by an acrimony and bitterness in an inverse proportion to the importance of the point in debate. How extraordinary is it that they who differ only on one subject, and that confessedly of secondary moment, should have contended with more fierceness than has usually been displayed in a constant *pro et contra*, for all that is dear and important in Christianity! Is it that their near approach as religious denominations, exposes them more to the spirit of rivalry, as adjoining kingdoms are the most hostile to each other? Or that it is the property of bigotry to acquire an additional degree of malignity by being concentrated on one point, and directed to one object? Whatever the cause may be, the fact is singular and greatly to be lamented. He whose removal from us we so deeply regret, was too thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Christ, to expose him to that snare; his love of good men of every nation, sect, and party, was fervent and disinterested. Nor was it confined to the bounds of his personal knowledge; it engaged him in a most affectionate and extensive correspondence with eminent persons in remote quarters of the globe, whose faces he never saw; so signally was he prepared for sitting down with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, in the kingdom of heaven, where the whole assembly of the church of the first-born will be convened before the throne of God and the Lamb.

His pastoral and public character are then described, and his connexion with the founders of the Baptist Mission in India, is alluded to. While on this subject Mr. H. observes, "By none will the removal of our excellent friend be more deeply felt, than by the venerable Carey, whom he was the means of introducing into the ministry; a circumstance which he sometimes mentioned with honest triumph, after witnessing the career of that extraordinary man. His chief consolation on receiving the melancholy tidings, will undoubtedly arise from the prospect of soon meeting in a better world, where those who have been fellow-pilgrims in a vale of tears will be associated in the presence of the Saviour never more to part." At this idea of the re-union of Christian friends, the mind of the Preacher kindles into a holy fervor, which bursts forth towards the close of his discourse in the following eloquent effusion.

## RE-UNION OF CHRISTIANS IN A FUTURER WORLD.

If the mere conception of the re-union of good men in a future state, infused a momentary rapture in the mind of Tully; if an airy speculation, for there is reason to fear it had little hold on his convictions, could inspire him with such delight, what may we be expected to feel, who are assured of such an event by the *true sayings of God*? How should we rejoice in the prospect, the certainty, rather, of spending a blissful eternity with those whom we loved on earth of seeing them emerge from the ruins of the tomb, and the deeper ruins of the fall, not only uninjured, but refined and perfected, "with every tear wiped from their eyes," standing before the throne of God and the Lamb, "in white robes and palms in their hands, crying with a loud voice, salvation to God that sitteth upon the throne and to the Lamb for ever and ever." What delight will it afford to renew the sweet counsel we have taken together, to recount the toils of combat, and the labor of the way, and to approach, not the house, but the

throne of God, in company, in order to join in the symphonies of heavenly voices, and lose ourselves amidst the splendors and fruitions of the beatific vision!

To that state all the pious on earth are tending; and if there is a law from whose operation none are exempt, which irresistibly conveys their bodies to darkness and to dust, there is another, not less certain or less powerful, which conducts their spirits to the abodes of bliss, to the bosom of their Father and their God. The wheels of nature are not made to roll backward; every thing presses on towards eternity; from the birth of time, an impetuous current has set in, which bears all the sons of men towards that interminable ocean. Meanwhile, heaven is attracting to itself whatever is congenial to its nature, is enriching itself by the spoils of earth, and collecting within its capacious bosom whatever is pure, permanent, and divine, leaving nothing for the last fire to consume, but the objects and the slaves of concupiscence, while every thing which grace has prepared and beautified, shall be gathered and selected from the ruins of the world, to adorn that eternal city, "which hath no need of the sun, neither of the moon, to shine in it, for the glory of God doth enlighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof." Let us obey the voice that calls us thither; let us seek the things that are above, and no longer cleave to a world which we must shortly quit, while we neglect to prepare for that in which we are invited to dwell forever. Let us follow in the track of those holy men, who have taught us by their example, "that laying aside every weight and the sin that most easily besets us, we may run with patience the race that is set before us." While every thing within us and around us reminds us of the approach of death, and concurs to teach us that this is not our rest, let us hasten our preparations for another world, and earnestly implore that grace, which alone can put an end to that fatal war which our desires have too long waged with our destiny. When these move in the same direction, and that which the will of Heaven renders unavoidable, shall become our choice, all things will be ours; life will be divested of its vanity, and death of its terrors.

## THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

On a recent occasion, a young man, accustomed to attend divine worship, and from a child well acquainted with the Holy Scriptures, was solicited to join in an excursion on the Thames on the Sabbath-day. Conscience remonstrated; but the love of pleasure, and the temptation of entertaining society, silenced the monitor. The day was agreed upon, the weather was unusually fine, and the party twelve in number, assembled on the bank to proceed to Richmond. Among the party was this young man. Just as he was stepping into the boat, the happy remembrance of the word of God spake powerfully, "Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy." Conscience instantly replied, "How can I do this great wickedness, and sin against God?" He could proceed no farther; he retired from the brink of the Thames, midst the jeers and ridicule of the scornful. But what were his feelings, when the sad tidings came, that as the party returned from the unhallowed amusement, in the neighbourhood of Putney, the boat ran foul of a barge laden with coal; the party, half-intoxicated, saw, but could not clear the impending danger. The screams of the females were heard on the shore, but, alas! to no effect. Seven of the party sunk to rise no more!

This youth some time after died of a consumption; the evidence of repentance and hope of eternal life, gave lustre to his expiring moments. He frequently adverted to his extraordinary preservation, and constantly remarked, that the word of God had delivered his soul from death, and life from destruction.—*Twelfth Report of the North-west London Auxiliary Bible Society.*

## From the Columbian Star.

"I don't profess any religion at all," said Mr. B., as he leaned back in his chair, at the same time raising his cravat with one hand, and tossing a large gold seal with the other. "I go to hear the Presbyterians, and Methodists, and Episcopalians; and they differ so among themselves, that I really don't think it of much consequence whether one belongs to them or not. If they would all agree, then, perhaps, I should be induced to join them; but as it is, I feel perfectly satisfied to remain where I am." His companions assented to the correctness of this view, and expressed an intention to make his sentiments their own.

Mr. B.—is the son of a respectable merchant in one of our neighbouring cities. An accomplished mercantile education has fitted him to mingle in fashionable society, of which he has seen much, with credit to himself and family. Pleasing in his address, and of a disposition naturally amiable, he conciliates the esteem of all whom either business introduces to his acquaintance, or accident throws in his way. But he "professes no religion." Denominations differ; and, therefore, he feels under no obligation

in reference to religion, to believe, do, or profess any thing.

Pray Sir, in what respects, and how far does Mr. B.—suppose denominations to differ? Does one affirm that there is a God "unchangeable, a being of all ages and eternity, who filleth the heavens and the earth;"—and do the others contradict this affirmation? Does one maintain that the Bible is a divine revelation, supported by irrefragable proofs, unfolding the most important and the sublimest truths, which have ever entered into the mind of man;—and do others reject that consolatory doctrine? Does one preach that after death comes the judgment, when all must stand before the tribunal of the Son of man, and be judged according to the deeds done in the body;—and do others preach that death is an eternal sleep,—that there will be no judgment,—that man is not an accountable being? Besides, is it supposed that any differences in opinion, however great, can change the realities of things?

Will the relations we sustain to God be at all changed by the views which we take of them? The leading truths of the Bible are, doubtless, as unchangeable as the attributes of Jehovah.

*Denominations differ.* What folly and presumption can equal his, who neglects religion upon such a plea! And yet I can point you to multitudes who have no other.

That they may not carry such a delusion to their graves, and to eternity, is the prayer of the LISTENER.

Washington, January, —

## SAVINGS BANK ANECDOTE.

One of the means by which the lately organized "American Seamen's Friend Society," proposes to promote the welfare of seamen, is the establishment of Savings Banks. Experience has sufficiently proved the great utility of these institutions among landsmen. An anecdote of a Boston sailor has just fallen under our observation, which may serve to show that they would be no less so among seamen. One of the survivors of the wreck of a vessel, which foundered at sea, returned home, much enfeebled in consequence of his severe sufferings, and stripped of all he had with him. He had, however, by industry and economy, (being a pious man,) from time to time, lodged sums of money in the Boston Savings Bank, which on inquiring, in this otherwise destitute and helpless condition, he found now amounted to Five Hundred Dollars! With proper advice, most sailors would thus deposit a portion of the wages of every voyage, if Savings Banks were established specially for that purpose. The experiment has succeeded admirably in England.—*Mar. Mag.*

## THE EVILS OF SELF DECEPTION.

Self-deception leads us to consider sin as a trifle, and a mere weakness of human nature.

Self-deception induces us to be partial and blind to those faults of our own, which we are ever ready to condemn and punish in others.

Self-deception blunts a pricking conscience, and tells us it is very easy to turn to God.

Self-deception often whispers peace, where there is no peace.

Self-deception nurses pride and starves humility.

JOHN.

An earnest preacher, it is said, makes an attentive congregation; may it not be added that an attentive congregation tends to make an earnest preacher.

It has been remarked that, in regard to the Press, there are four divisions—the Slavery of the Press—the Liberty of the Press—the Licentiousness of the Press—and the tyranny of the Press.

## CENTRAL AFRICA.

The journals of the travellers who lately explored Central Africa, will, we understand, be introduced to the public. Dr. Ousely, Major Denham, and Captain Clapperton, as our readers may remember, were associated in the undertaking, and after landing at Tripoli, penetrated together into the interior of Africa as far as Bornou. At this place Major Denham separated from the others, and Dr. Ousely and Captain Clapperton then took a south-west direction, journeying amongst countries altogether unknown to Europeans. Dr. Ousely, worn down with cough and fever, and general debility, manifested, nevertheless, the greatest perseverance, until one morning, when he was about to be lifted upon his camel, he desired to be carried back to his tent, where he died almost immediately. Captain Clapperton then continued his route alone S. W., until he reached a large city called Kano, and penetrated as far as Sokkaton, which lies in the same latitude as (and, as it is conceived, not above a few hundred miles distant from) the Bight of Benin.—In the course of this journey Dr. Ousely and Captain Clapperton met with various singular occurrences, and became acquainted with a nation whose manners, power, and civilization were hitherto totally unknown to Europeans. They passed through immense swamps—through meadows of grass eight or ten feet high—crossing tracks of the lion and hippopotamus—and passing by hordes of robbers—until they arrived among a people who seem to unite the Ethiopian with the Arab. These people (although not

extremely civilized,) are not unacquainted with many of the civilized arts. They are expert in horsemanship, and use Maltese sword-blades, such as formerly belonged to the Knights of Malta. They have, as an order, the Maltese cross in clay. They use cupping, which is effected by scarifying the skin with a razor, and applying a horn full of holes, and sucking out the air. They laugh exceedingly at our explanation of the Trinity. These matters will probably be detailed amongst innumerable others, and they will be detailed more correctly, as we are obliged to speak from recollection, and can only offer scraps of conversation held with one of the travellers. But we are sure that every additional fact on this subject must be received with great interest by the public.—*London Lit. Gaz.*

In addition to the above from the London Literary Gazette, the Editor of the Glasgow Courier states that from a sure source of information he is enabled to say, that Major Clapperton satisfactorily ascertained that the Niger terminates in the Atlantic Ocean in the Bights of Benin and Biafra. The inhabitants of Sokkaton, the capital of a large kingdom, situated on a branch of the Niger, in lat. 12 degrees N., and about 7 degrees E. long., told Major Clapperton that they trade up the Niger with Timbuctoo, and down it with the Europeans who frequented the seacoast at the mouth of the river. On turning to the map it will be perceived that this can be explained only on the supposition above mentioned.—*N. Y. Observer.*

*Cure for Indigestion.*—Henry VIII. having been hunting in Windsor Forest, struck down, about dinner-time to the Abbey of Reading, where, disguising himself as one of the King's guard, he was invited to the Abbot's table. Here his tooth being whetted by the keen air of the forest, he fed so lustily on a surloin of beef, that his vigorous appetite was noticed by the master of the ceremonies. "Well fare thy heart," quoth the Abbot; "I would give a hundred pounds if I could feed so heartily as thou hast done on beef. Alas! my weak and queasie stomach will hardly digest the wing of a rabbit or chicken." The monarch having satisfied his palate, thanked the Abbot for his good cheer, and departed undiscovered. Some weeks afterwards, the Abbot was arrested, conveyed to London, sent to the Tower, and allowed no food for several days but bread and water. The treatment, together with his fears for the consequence of the King's displeasure, soon removed the effects of repletion, and at least, when a surloin of beef was one day placed before him, he ate as freely as a famished ploughman. When he had finished his meal, the King, who had been a hidden spectator, burst from his concealment. "My Lord," said the laughing monarch, "presently deposit your hundred pieces of gold, or else no going hence all the days of your life. I have been the physician to cure your queasie stomach; and now as I deserve, demand my fee for so doing." The Abbot, knowing that argument was of no avail with the stern Henry, paid the money, and returned home, rejoicing that he had escaped so easily.—*Fuller's Church Hist.*

An elephant belonging to Mr. Boddam, of the Bengal Civil Service, at Gyat, used every day to pass a small bridge leading from his master's house into the town of Gyat. He one day refused to go over, and it was with difficulty and by going him cruelly, that the driver could get him to venture on the bridge, the strength of which he first tried with his trunk, showing clearly that he suspected it was not sufficiently strong. At last he went on, and before he could get over, the bridge gave way, and they were precipitated into the ditch, which killed the driver and considerably injured the elephant. It is reasonable to suppose that the elephant must have perceived its feeble state when he last passed over it. It is a well known fact, that elephants will seldom or ever go over strange bridges without first trying with their trunks if they be sufficiently strong to bear their weight, nor will they ever go into a boat without doing the same.

## FIVE THOUSAND SEAMEN REFORMED.

It is stated that there are 1500 vessels, averaging ten men each, engaged in the British coal trade, making in all 15,000 souls. It has been ascertained that one third of this number have, by the use of means, during the last eight years, become reformed and praying men. This statement is well authenticated. So glorious a fact as this requires no comment. It has been repeatedly stated that more than this number of seamen have been hopefully reformed, during the like period, in London. Truly the Lord is a boat to do great things among seamen: verily the "abundance of the sea will be converted unto Him."—*Mar. Mag.*

*Fine Idea.*—It is related that a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb institution at Paris being asked "What is eternity?" replied with a richness and force of conception rarely equalled, "It is the lifetime of the Almighty."—*Id.*